

# FEATHERSON WARSON MURPHY

WITH THE MAYOR GETTING IN A HARD DIG EVERY DAY OR SO.

Leader Culin of the Third Precinct... Dooley to Give McAvoy Another... Featherson and McAvoy met accidentally yesterday in the City Hall and McAvoy asked Featherson if he reported that he was to be elected in his district next September was true.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission a resolution will be presented providing for the purchase of the Tammany Hall and chief political adviser of Charles F. Murphy, of the privilege of running the Audubon Beach Baths at West 151st street; and to push the McCallan knife further into Murphy there will be another resolution calling for the improvement of the Non-River front between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-eighth streets.

Of the three pier leases granted to the Murphy company during the Van Wyck administration the Tammany Hall leader has now only one left. That one is at West Ninety-sixth street, and that also is to be taken from him. The Murphy company has been paying only a nominal rental for it to the city, but as it is the only place in that part of the city that can be used for dumping purposes the concern has been making large profits from it. At the meeting of the commission to-morrow a report will be read signed by Chandler Withington, the chief engineer of the Finance Department, recommending the selling of the pier between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-eighth streets and that one of the pier shall be assigned to the use of the First Naval Battalion to carry out the recommendation recently sent to the city authorities by the Secretary of the Navy that a station be provided on the Hudson River waterfront for the harbor. As the improvement will undoubtedly be ordered by the commission the Murphy lease of the Ninety-sixth street pier will be revoked.

Besides taking money from Murphy's pockets Mayor McCallan and his friends are mapping out a campaign for the fighting of the Murphy leaders in almost every district. Maurice Featherson is looking after this work. If he succeeds in ousting Murphy from the control of the organization he will be the leader of Tammany Hall. John J. Dooley, a cousin of Featherson, will in the interest of the McCallan forces oppose Thomas F. McAvoy at the primary election for the leadership of the Twenty-third. Dooley has fought McAvoy before and once came within about three hundred votes of beating him.

Featherson and McAvoy met accidentally yesterday in the City Hall and McAvoy asked Featherson if he reported that he was to be elected in his district next September was true.

"It certainly is," said Featherson, "and if you continue to line up with Murphy I don't think there will be much trouble in beating you."

"I am going to get ready for that fight right now," McAvoy said after he had parted with Featherson. "The reason why Dooley pulled so many votes three years ago was because I did not pay any attention to him until he was before the primary election and allowed him to have the campaign all to himself. But this time it will be different and I will begin my work in the district this very day. I have no hard feelings against Featherson and if he wants to run a candidate against me it's his privilege, but the fight I will put up against him will be a hard one. I have the Twenty-third from now until the primaries."

Featherson, it was stated yesterday, has also won Charles W. Culin, the leader of the Fifth district, from Murphy. A few days ago Culin, who is clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was sent for by Featherson. It is related that when Culin responded to the call and met Featherson in his office in the old Times Building he remarked nonchalantly: "What can I do for you, Maurice?"

Reaching into a drawer of his desk, Mr. Featherson pulled out a paper containing a score or more of names and said: "Do you know any of these men, Charles?"

"Why I know 'em all as they belong to my district," answered Culin.

"And they all have public jobs," Featherson is reported to have said.

Culin admitted it and Featherson then significantly asked: "Charles, are you for me or for Murphy?"

Culin grasped the meaning of the question instantly. "I don't know what to do," he replied, "I've got to be a leader of the district for a year and I want to hold on to it. Give me time to think over the matter."

Featherson told Culin to take all the time he needed, and it was learned yesterday that Culin has informed Featherson that he will be willing to ally himself with the Administration.

One of Charles F. Murphy's friends said yesterday that James J. Hagan, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works under Borough President Ahearn and leader of the Fifteenth district, had been commissioned by Mr. Murphy to win over to Murphy Ross Williams of the Seventeenth district and James Ahearn of the Nineteenth district, who were elected leaders of those districts as McCallan men at the last primary election. They have not been allowed, however, to take their seats in the executive committee of Tammany Hall on the ground that their right to sit in the committee has been contested by the Murphy candidates they defeated. The men from whom the story came said that Mr. Murphy had promised Hagan, should he succeed in winning Williams and Ahearn from McCallan, the Tammany nomination for Sheriff next fall.

The Murphy Contracting Company has obtained from Justice Greenbaum an order to Dock Commissioner Benzel to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in violating an order issued by Justice Scott in 1902 to prevent the then Dock Commissioner from interfering with the company's use of the pier at West Seventy-ninth street.

53 YEARS FOR THREE BURGLARS.

They Got \$1,000 Worth of Jewelry From the Apartments of Frank Locklin.

Three burglars received heavy sentences in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Their aggregate sentence is fifty-five years. The three are George Howard, alias Frank Smith, alias Frank Dunn; Charles Smith, alias Charles McDermott, and Patrick Malloy, alias Charles Brown. On the night of February 18 they entered the apartments of Frank Locklin, at 1152 Pacific street. They cut the telephone wires, but in their haste overlooked the wire in the lockin question. Mrs. Locklin was awakened by the burglar's foot on the floor, and, believing that her husband was moving around in the dark room. Then the burglars decamped, carrying off jewelry valued at about \$1,000. Mrs. Locklin went to the telephone and notified Police Headquarters, and Acting Captain McAuley sent out Detective Sergeant Bushy and Hughes. Within a few hours the detectives managed to locate Howard and Smith, and subsequently they captured Malloy. The three men pleaded guilty. Judge Dike sentenced Howard to twenty-five years imprisonment, Smith received twenty years and Malloy, who was drunk on the night of the robbery and who could not be connected with the burglary, got ten years for receiving stolen property.

# WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou Approve Plans to Increase Its Influence.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou, in letters addressed to President Charles W. Nord-haus of George Washington University, to-day gave approval to the plan undertaken by the university to establish itself as a typical American university. President Roosevelt said:

MY DEAR PRESIDENT NORDHAUS: I am very glad to have this opportunity to commend heartily the movement that has been inaugurated to raise \$500,000 as a site fund for the George Washington University. As an alumnus of the university I naturally feel a personal interest in the success of such a movement. The citizens of Washington generally have shown their willingness to respond to the university's needs and I am sure that this further appeal will meet with such a generous response that the broad and comprehensive plans for its development may be fully realized. Very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The letter of Secretary Cortelyou, who is an alumnus of the university, was similar. Mr. Dean Nordhaus is very glad to have this opportunity to commend heartily the movement that has been inaugurated to raise \$500,000 as a site fund for the George Washington University. As an alumnus of the university I naturally feel a personal interest in the success of such a movement. The citizens of Washington generally have shown their willingness to respond to the university's needs and I am sure that this further appeal will meet with such a generous response that the broad and comprehensive plans for its development may be fully realized. Very truly yours, GEORGE B. CORTLEYOU.

The "further appeal" to which Secretary Cortelyou alludes is the plan of the university to erect a new building, the University of the Americas, a great national institution. The appeal will be made on patriotic grounds and it will be pointed out that the national capital affords opportunities for broad study not duplicated in any other American city.

HOW ABOUT CONTRACT PASSES?

Supreme Court to Pass on a Railroad Pledge Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The first attempt to test the validity of the Hepburn-Tillman railroad rate law came up in the Supreme Court to-day, when Attorney-General Bonaparte asked the court to advance for early hearing the appeal of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company from the judgment of the Federal court in favor of Erasmus L. Molloy and his wife.

The Molloyes were injured in a collision on the company's road at Randolph Station, Ky., in 1871, and in lieu of a money settlement the company agreed to give them free transportation over the road and all branches for the balance of their lives. Annual passes were issued to them up to last January, when the anti-pass prohibition of the act went into effect, and the company declined because of the \$2,000 penalty prescribed by the act.

The Molloyes brought suit to compel the issuance of the passes under their contract with the company, alleging that the road rate law was void because it impaired the obligation of that contract, deprived them of property without due process of law and because it provided a penalty against receiving or using a pass.

Judge Evans ordered the road to issue the passes, holding that they were not "passes" prohibited by the act, because they were for a valuable consideration; that the Molloyes under the contract acquired vested rights in the passes; and that the intention of Congress to disturb and which might under a liberal interpretation be read into the act as an exception and that the fact that these guns were assigned to Taylor and Wilson does not necessarily prove them guilty.

A further examination made of the rifles of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, the white regiment which preceded the colored troops at Fort Brown, showed that the shells charged from their guns contained none of the marks found on the shells picked up after the shooting on August 13. The bullets discharged by Lieutenant Hawkins from the guns of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for test purposes have the same impression of the hands of the men who fired them as the bullets found in the shells.

Lieut. Hawkins in his report to the Secretary of War also declared that three to five minutes is sufficient time to clean a gun. Lieut. Hawkins will testify to-morrow.

Henry Watson, white, a private in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, who is only now being examined at the hearing to-day. Nothing important developed from his testimony except that he had been asked by a boy when cleaning up the barracks after the Twenty-sixth Infantry left Fort Brown to give him some cartridges. The lad said he could sell them to him.

Watson testified that sometimes soldiers got surplus ammunition by asking for cartridges with which to go hunting. The witness had much to say about the hunting jacksnobs, which led Senator Warner to remark to Senator Foraker as the witness left the stand that he was a accomplished nothing by Watson's testimony except to establish the fact that Texas was a good place in which to hunt jackrabbits.

The War Department has received the following dispatch from Major Blockson, Inspector-General of the Army at San Antonio:

Chief of Police Galveston has just wired me confession of Gray, supposedly discharged soldier, appearing in papers to-day, is a fake.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 18.—The confession of the ex-soldier giving his name as D. C. Gray, detailing the Brownsville raid, is corroborated by the fact that two from the newspaper men who secured the statement upon the pretense of being Government correspondents, and the third from W. S. Noble, a negro who arranged for the meeting. The negro gave the name of Gray, but his real name is Anderson.

Lieut. Chamberlain, a young army officer spent a few hours in Galveston, found a negro named Gray, and another named Anderson, who made affidavits they had made no such statement. Chamberlain exhibited the affidavits to the chief of police and indicated that he would not believe a message to the War Department to the effect that the story was a fake. A message has been received from the chief of the confession, who refused to give up the village on the peak of a steep hill of bare granite.

# Unloads the Liver, Opens the Bowels, Relieves the Kidneys.

# APERTINA

The Safest and Most Reliable

HOUSEHOLD APERTIENT WATER.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

# SPARKLING APERTINA

(NATURAL APERTINA CARBONATED, IN SPLITS ONLY.)

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

# SOLDIERS' BULLETS TRACED.

BROWNVILLE MISSILES WERE FROM COMPANY B RIFLES.

Two of the Guns Had Been Assigned to Members of the Company—The Others Were in Charge of the Quartermaster Sergeant—Fate Revealed by Markings.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Chairman Warren of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the Brownsville raid, read to the committee this morning a letter from Secretary Taft summarizing the report of the ordnance officers who examined the bullets and shells found in Brownsville after the affair and also all of the guns of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Brown.

There were thirty-three of the discharged shells. They were examined under the microscope by Lieut. Hawkins of the Ordnance Department, assisted by G. A. Spooner, expert inspector of gauges used in the manufacture of munitions at Springfield Arsenal. These experts also examined all of the guns of the three companies at the arsenal and for test purposes two shots were fired from each gun and the shells examined.

According to the letter of Secretary Taft the results show that the shells corresponded exactly with the marks on the cartridges discharged from four of the guns of Company B. Both Lieut. Hawkins and Mr. Spooner are positive in their statements that the shells were fired from the guns of Company B.

From an examination of the official test of guns assigned to the three companies, B, C and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, it is shown that two of the guns from which the shells picked up in Brownsville were fired were not assigned to the men, but were kept in the arsenal. These were the Quartermaster-Sergeant of Company B. The third gun was assigned to Thomas Taylor, private, Company B, and the fourth was assigned to Wilson, private, Company B. It is explained, however, that inasmuch as it is probable that the men on the night of the raid did not use their own guns, the fact that these guns were assigned to Taylor and Wilson does not necessarily prove them guilty.

A further examination made of the rifles of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, the white regiment which preceded the colored troops at Fort Brown, showed that the shells charged from their guns contained none of the marks found on the shells picked up after the shooting on August 13. The bullets discharged by Lieutenant Hawkins from the guns of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for test purposes have the same impression of the hands of the men who fired them as the bullets found in the shells.

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From this vantage point they slung stones with such precision and force that the soldiers were unable to stop the money. Some police were struck by stones, and the Magistrate was thrown several feet in the air from the rock, to which he had gained access, by a large stone, which hit his rifle while he was taking aim.

Finally the village was taken by a flanking movement, the natives losing three men.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Will Lose Mr. Metz as President if City Leaves Part of the Clubhouse.

# GETTING AT THE BIG BOODLE.

Grand Jury Hears of Nearly Half a Million Divided by Schultz and Ruel.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The Grand Jury, which has been in session all day and is sitting to-night, is expected to return indictments against Mayor Schmitz, Boss Ruel and others for alleged participation in the big graft in connection with trolley and telephone franchises, in which several millions of raffle were said to have been divided among the bootleggers.

It is reported that over one hundred indictments will be presented. The amount of the fund said to have been given by the United Railroads was \$450,000, of which Schmitz and Ruel got a lion's share.

First and most important was the deal by which the United Railroads got an overhead trolley franchise.

Ruel demanded \$450,000 to carry through the transaction. This money was drawn in installments, calculated to be small enough to divert suspicion.

After giving \$85,000 to the Supervisors and \$85,000 for a person Ruel insisted must be taken care of, but who may never have received the money, \$280,000 was left to be divided between Schmitz and Ruel.

The corruption surrounding the franchise granted to the Home Telephone Company was even worse. Supervisors were bought twice, once by the Pacific States Telephone Company, which wished to keep the rival telephone out of the city, and once by the Home Telephone Company, which was fighting to gain entrance.

The Pacific States Company paid the most money, but the franchise went to the Home Telephone people. This was brought about by the purchase of Schmitz and Ruel by the foreign concern.

Another transaction which was suspected but never proved until to-day on the sworn testimony of Supervisors, was the prizefight boodle of \$200,000. James Coffroth, Willis Britt, Morris Levy and Edith Grady, known as the "fight trust," each subscribed \$5,000 to secure the exclusive privilege of prizefight permits for 1908.

This money was placed in Grady's hands last January and by him paid to Ruel in Ruel's office the same month.

Other cases of graft have been exposed, and in each case the names of the men who paid the bribes are known.

The trial of Boss Ruel for extortion was postponed to-day until March 25, on motion of Prosecutor Heney, in order that a decision of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court may be had. The writ of error from Judge Hubbard's court will come up before the Supreme Court in Washington next Monday.

Heney said he suggested the postponement because of doubt whether the writ of error acted as a stay of proceedings in Judge Dunne's court.

But he did not think it did, but he wanted to take no chances.

Ruel is still in the custody of Elmer Biggy, but he is very nervous. Biggy is watching him in the same room with Ruel and won't allow the boss to see any of his henchmen.

FEAR SOUTH SEA UPRISING.

Papua a Centre of Native Discontent—Hard Work Punishing Cannibals.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 18.—Despite the vigorous protest of the German and Australian Governments to keep the cannibalistically inclined South Sea Islanders in control by terrorization letters from the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands by the just arrived Australasian liner declare that the situation was never so serious as now. A spirit of disquietude and defiance seems to pervade the islands, and the natives are either hastily settling their affairs and leaving or making preparations for self-defense in the event of a widespread aboriginal uprising.

The storm centre seems to be in Papua, where a prematurely launched cannibal raid occurred a few weeks ago, followed by the customary punitive expedition, which somewhat lost its moral effect by frequent repetition. On this occasion, while the men and women of the village of Silo were working in outlying gardens, a number of Kulkas, tribesmen, came from the interior and captured two children, a boy and a girl. These were killed, decapitated and disembowelled. The bodies were then carried to the interior, where they were cooked and eaten.

This cannibal tribe, according to Capt. Barton, who is in command of the expedition, has on several occasions made raids upon Cape Capula villages, and an officer, who has since been put in charge of the gulf, has been endeavoring to put a stop to the evil. A punitive expedition was organized and the armed native constabulary, headed by the district commissioner, met with determined resistance. The natives advanced to the attack in war-paint and plumes, and when driven back took refuge in their stockaded village on the peak of a steep hill of bare granite.

From this vantage point they slung stones with such precision and force that the soldiers were unable to stop the money. Some police were struck by stones, and the Magistrate was thrown several feet in the air from the rock, to which he had gained access, by a large stone, which hit his rifle while he was taking aim.

# ELEVENTH AVE. TRACK PLANS.

SENATOR Saxe INTRODUCES A COMPROMISE BILL.

Subway From Thirtieth to Seventy-second Street—Two Long Distances Above That to Be Walled Up and Covered—Rest of the Track to Be Elevated Structure.

ALBANY, March 18.—New compromise legislation was introduced to-night by Senator Martin Saxe and Assemblyman Bohan which it is expected will pass at this session and eventually secure the removal of the New York Central tracks on Eleventh avenue in New York city. The bill provides for the removal of the tracks unless an agreement was reached between the city authorities and the corporation within a year, which will expire on March 28. When Senator Saxe introduced the new bill to-night it was referred to the Cities Committee and he expressed the hope that the bill could be passed before March 28.

The bill is the result of the conference had between the representatives of the Committee of Fifty and the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. It provides for a subway between Thirtieth street and Sixty-second street, the construction of six tracks, all to be constructed at the expense of the New York Central railroad company; from Seventy-second street to 122d street and from 168th street to Spuyten Duyvil the tracks will be walled up at the expense of the railroad company and covered over at the expense of the city out of the money to be paid by the railroad company for the right of way to be granted west of the present tracks; between 122d street and 168th street an elevated structure will be erected to meet the grade and to permit the intervening streets to have a clearance to the river front. Electricity is the motive power provided for in the bill to be used for the operation of trains.

The railroad company is to have three months from the enactment of the law in which to file its plans and to make an agreement with the Board of Estimate embodying the terms under which the improvement is to be carried out, which agreement must provide that the work shall be completed within four years.

As to the route below Thirtieth street, the measure provides that within eight months after the bill becomes a law the New York Central Railroad Company shall submit a plan for the improvement other than by an elevated structure, which is specifically prohibited. The measure also specifically provides that nothing in the act shall be deemed to validate any franchises which have expired and retains all of the present features of the New York law, including the condemnation clause.

All the criticisms offered by the committee of fifty upon the original draft of the bill have been met, and the measure, although not entirely acceptable to the New York Central Railroad Company, will probably not be opposed by it.

N. Y. TRANSPORTATION BILLS.

All City Traffic Measures to Be Considered With Public Utilities Bill.

# ADLER AND GUNNER REMAINED FOR PORT WARDENS.

ALBANY, March 18.—Gov. Hughes to-night sent to the Senate the resolutions of Charles S. Adler and John H. Gunner, both of New York city, as port wardens of the port of New York. The term of office of a port warden is three years and the salary \$1,000 a year.

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# The Sweet-Voiced EMERSON PIANOS

Will Advance in Price on April First

EMERSON PIANOS have always been remarkable for their high artistic qualities and their very moderate prices. Three generations of piano making skill have brought them to their present perfection. The Emerson is a piano that appeals immediately to the artistic ear, and those who have it in their homes grow to like it better each month that they possess it. Full, sweet, resonant in tone, equipped with perfect elastic action, durably built at every point, artistic in the case designs, it is a piano that satisfies from every point of view.

The Emerson has always been sold at a price far below that of other instruments of equal character, and now that the cost of producing pianos is advancing so materially, it is perfectly natural that a moderate advance in the price of the Emerson should be imperative, and the new price will take effect on the First of April. Until that date the price of the Emerson remains at \$325, payable in cash, or in easy monthly instalments. If you have an old piano it will be taken in part payment for the new one.

The Emerson-Angelus, which is now equipped with the Melodant, will also be advanced in price on April First, but the present price of \$700 will remain until that time.

# John Wanamaker

The latest, and in many respects the greatest, triumph of Steinway Art is the Vertegrand at \$500. Come to see it at Steinway Hall.

Pianos of all makes taken in exchange. Time payments if desired. Also pianos for rent.

# The Supreme Merit of the STEINWAY

Music is one of the fine arts; to express it, your piano must be a Work of Art.

Why attempt musical expression with a mechanical device that looks like a piano, but is really something else?

Steinway Pianos are Works of Art, conceived in an atmosphere, wrought by artist-workmen, owned and loved by the musicians of the world.

While other pianos have been commercialized, it is the peculiar merit of the Steinway Piano that its art tradition has always been nurtured and maintained as a possession beyond price. Your Steinway is more than a piano; it is an Art Work of the first excellence.

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STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall 107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York

Subway Express Station at the Door

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